

ARMY IS FAVORITE AGAINST MIDDIES

Teams Are Ready for Annual Battle on Gridiron.

ANNAPOLIS IS CONFIDENT

Future Admirals Prepared for a Hard Fight.

Two Squads Are in Philadelphia Primed for the Game on Franklin Field. Which Will Be Witnessed by More Than 30,000 Spectators—Navy Has Final Practice in Secret—Undecided About the Line-ups.

PREVIOUS CONTESTS.

1890—Navy, 24; Army, 0.	1891—Navy, 22; Army, 16.
1892—Navy, 12; Army, 6.	1893—Navy, 6; Army, 4.
1894—Navy, 17; Army, 5.	1895—Navy, 11; Army, 7.
1896—Navy, 22; Army, 8.	1897—Navy, 20; Army, 10.
1898—Navy, 20; Army, 10.	1899—Navy, 11; Army, 6.
1900—Navy, 6; Army, 6.	1901—Navy, 10; Army, 8.

THE YEAR'S RECORD.

ARMY.	Frank and Mar.	0
ARMY.	Trinity	0
ARMY.	Yale	0
ARMY.	Rockefeller	0
ARMY.	Colgate	0
ARMY.	Cornell	0
ARMY.	Tufts	0
ARMY.	Stranahan	0
Total.	Total.	18
NAVY.	St. John's	0
NAVY.	Dickinson	0
NAVY.	Mayland Agnew	0
NAVY.	Vanderbilt	0
NAVY.	St. John's	0
NAVY.	Northampton	0
NAVY.	Lafayette	0
NAVY.	Stamford	0
NAVY.	Penn. State	0
NAVY.	Virginia Tech.	0
Total.	Total.	24

Philadelphia, Nov. 29.—All is in readiness for the ringing up of the curtain on the last act of the leading athletic drama of the year at Franklin Field to-morrow, when West Point and Annapolis clash in their annual contest on the gridiron.

The Army is favorite, although the Navy has thousands of followers who are willing to wager on the chances of their favorites.

The football eleven arrived in town about noon to-day and proceeded at once to their respective hotels. Both teams appeared to be in the best of shape, and the rival coaches seemed confident of victory to-morrow.

The middies reached here at 11:50 o'clock and were loaded into waiting "busses and hurried to the Walton, where the squadron will anchor for the next two days.

The soldiers arrived at Broad Street Station about twenty minutes later, and, disdaining the lowly bus, made a forced march to the Bellevue-Stratford, where the Army will make its headquarters.

Forty-five in Party.

The Navy team substitutes, coaches, and "rubbers," some forty-five strong, occupied two of the five Pullmans which made up the special. The other three were filled with ardent Navy rooters and such underclassmen as possessed sufficient influence to get away to-day.

Leaving Annapolis, the trip North was uneventful.

Capt. Reeves, who is both coach of the team and in command of the squad during their stay in Philadelphia, hustled his charges into the waiting "busses, all draped in the Navy colors, and started them off to their anchorage at the Walton.

The captain was a trifle averse to discussing the probable result of the game.

"Little too much like counting your chickens," he said, "but I will say this, that the team is in fine condition. There is not a weak ankle, cracked rib or 'bum shoulder' in the crowd, and I look for them to put up a game fight to-morrow."

Capt. Douglass, the six-foot leader, was even more reticent.

"I don't care to say anything. I am no prophet," he declared, "but rest assured we will make them play for all that's in them, and if the luck breaks half way even, why I think we have a show."

Old "Scoty" McMaisters, the trainer, was outspoken in his confidence.

"We will win, I think," he said; "provided luck doesn't give us a raw deal. The Army may look stronger on paper, but I think we will surprise them. The boys have never been in better shape, and I look for them to outdo themselves to-morrow."

Navy's Last Practice.

On arriving at their hotel the Navy team had a light lunch, and then was driven out to Franklin Field, where the players took their final practice behind closed gates. This afternoon and evening they will be given a certain degree of freedom, evening attending a theater for a short time. To-morrow morning they breakfast early, take a short walk afterward, lunch about noon, and then proceed to Franklin Field to meet their fate.

Some time this afternoon a big black bear will arrive at the Penn's West Philadelphia freight station, consigned somewhat ambiguously to "The West Point F. B. Team." Mr. Bruin is a visitor from Charlotte, Mich., and is making the long journey eastward to act as mascot for the Army team.

WEATHER FORECAST

For the District of Columbia—Fair to-day; increasing cloudiness and warmer to-morrow; light northerly winds, becoming variable.

HERALD NEWS SUMMARY.

Pages. TELEGRAPHIC.
1—Army Favorite in Football Game.
1—Thousands Leave for Europe.
1—Pittsburg Suit Reveals an Odd Will.
1—Murphy Quits New York Politics.
2—Bryan Speaks at New Haven.
3—Bank Frauds Are Revealed.

LOCAL.

1—Foraker Announces His Candidacy.
1—Catholics Win in Indian School Suit.
2—Bradley Case to the Jury Monday.
2—Mr. Ashford Denies Charges.
3—Article Celebrates Seventieth Birthday.
3—Candidates for Speaker This Afternoon.
3—Julius Pyles Sues for Divorce.
12—Chancellor Trial Continued.

MANY MARRIAGES VOID.

St. Louis Priest Is Not an American Citizen.

St. Louis, Nov. 29.—Hundreds of marriages, it is reported, are technically invalidated because the Rev. Father Peter C. Phiamolis, formerly of Boston, but now of the Greek Church in this city, was not an American citizen at the time he solemnized them.

Father Phiamolis applied for citizenship papers late yesterday, and it was then that he learned of his predicament as to the marriages.

ALIENS TIE UP TRADE

Exodus of Emigrants Causes Neglect of Freight.

MORE PROFIT IN PASSENGERS

Big Ocean-going Liners Have Unprecedented Demand for Steerage Berths, and Are Improvising Accommodations Between Decks. 12,000 Will Leave America To-day.

New York, Nov. 29.—Convergent lines of men and women met at the Hamburg-American steamship offices on lower Broadway this morning. One column several hundred yards long extending from the office at which passes to Ellis Island are issued, and the other, not so long, finding its way into the steerage ticket office.

Those trying for passes to Ellis Island were reminders of the endless ingress of foreigners to America, while the opposing column composed a small percentage of the army of aliens trying to get away from America.

From the size of the waiting lines at the Hamburg-American offices it appeared as if the influx was greater than the outflow. However, more than 12,000 steerage passengers will be carried away by eight liners sailing to-morrow and, according to various steamship officers, the eastward rush continues unabated.

The big Mauretania of the Cunard Line, sailing to-morrow, will have 1,650 passengers in the steerage, which is the vessel's capacity; the Republic of the White Star Line, will take away 2,300 steerage, the largest list of any of the liners which sail to-morrow. The Republic is bound for Mediterranean ports. The Patricia of the Hamburg-American Line, will have 2,000, her capacity; the Koenig Albert, of the North German Lloyd service, for Naples, takes 1,800, her full list, and the New York of the American Line, the Caledonia, of the Anchor Line, the Nord America, of the Italian lines, and the C. F. Tietjen, of the Scandinavian Line, will all be full ships as far as steerage is concerned.

Steerage Bookings Closed.

Steerage bookings by the Mauretania were stopped last Monday, and but very few steerage tickets have been sold within the last ten days for liners sailing to-morrow. Many of the lines, because of the rush, have been compelled to stop booking steerage passengers as much as two weeks ahead. The Cunard Line to-day stopped steerage bookings by the Lusitania, which sails December 14. Several days ago the Scandinavian-American Line stopped booking third-class passengers for the steamship Oscar II, sailing December 7. Bookings for the North German Lloyd steamship Neckar, sailing Wednesday for the Mediterranean, were stopped a week ago, while the Kronprinzessin Cecilie, also of the North German Lloyd service, already has a capacity of steerage.

The steamship President Lincoln, of the Hamburg-American Line, sailing next Thursday, will break the record for the number of steerage passengers transported by one ship. The President Lincoln will take 3,600 steerage, bound for the Mediterranean, when she leaves port.

Freight Left on Decks.

This arrangement, of course, precluded the carrying away of many tons of freight, and several of the lines are having trouble in keeping their decks clear of outward bound cargo. Many of the lines find it more profitable to transport passengers in freight space than otherwise. It is figured that six persons may be berthed in the space taken up by the usual ton of freight. The steerage fare for six persons amounts to about \$175, while the steamship lines generally receive an average of \$5 a ton for freight.

RUSHING AUTO SAVES A LIFE.

Physician Dashes Through Night to Operate on Mrs. Corbin.

Meriden, Conn., Nov. 29.—Dr. George W. Roberts, the noted surgeon, of New York City, yesterday saved the life of Mrs. Philip Corbin, of New Britain, by a wild dash of 125 miles through the night in his automobile.

He left New York Wednesday night and was back Thursday forenoon, \$5,000 richer. Mrs. Corbin, who is the wife of the president of the American Hardware Company and all the allied Corbin industries, is eighty-six years old. She was taken ill Wednesday, and the family physician decided that a delicate operation was the only possible chance for her.

A la Carte Lunch Served Daily at Eckstein's from 12 to 1:42 N. Y. ave.

Every Kind of Lumber Has Dropped. Frank Libbey & Co., 6th st. and N. Y. ave.

CATHOLIC BUREAU WINS A VICTORY

Court of Appeals Decides Indian School Suit.

BROUGHT AS TEST CASE

Both Treaty and Trust Money May Now Be Used.

Result of Ruling. Unless United States Supreme Court Decides Adversely, Will Enable Catholic Indian Mission to Continue Making Contracts for Education of Pupils with Aid of Government Funds.

The Court of Appeals yesterday in a lengthy opinion written by Justice Wright decided that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs could execute contracts with sectarian schools for the education of Indians, and could use for the purpose both treaty and trust funds.

This decision was rendered on a test case brought by the Indian Rights Association on behalf of certain Sioux Indians of the Rosebud Reservation, in South Dakota, for an injunction to restrain the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs from entering into contract with the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions for the education and maintenance of Indian pupils at the St. Francis Mission Boarding School.

Asked for Injunction.

An injunction was also asked to restrain the Secretary of the Treasury from paying any money to the bureau on such contract.

Upon hearing in Equity Court No. 2 before Justice Gould last spring the latter granted an injunction enjoining the Secretary and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs from making contracts with sectarian schools, payment from which was to be from what are known as "trust funds," but he denied the injunction as prayed for to enjoin the Commissioner from devoting the funds known as "trust funds," holding that the income therefrom could be devoted to the payment to sectarian schools for the education of Indian pupils. The main contention of the applicants—Reuben Quick Bear, Ralph Eagle Feather, and other Indians—was that Congress, in an appropriation act passed June 7, 1887, declared it to be "the settled policy of the government to hereafter make no appropriation whatever for education in any sectarian school."

The contract which the Indian Rights Association attacked was for the education of about 100 pupils in the school mentioned, and the amount of money involved was about \$25,000. For many years the Indian Bureau has entered into contracts with sectarian schools throughout the West at places where no government school was maintained, and made payment on these contracts from both funds, the income from the trust funds contributing but a small percentage of the total expended. The Indian Rights Association has always opposed the Indian Bureau, and finally took the matter into court, with the result given.

An Appeal Was Taken.

Following Justice Gould's decision, both the Indian Rights Association and the government appealed.

In the course of the opinion, Justice Wright, after reviewing the law creating both funds and the authorities, stated that the declaration contained in the act of June 7, 1887, only applied to the money appropriated in that act, and could not establish "the settled policy of the government" and to have such a settled policy established it was necessary for each succeeding Congress to specifically enact such a proviso. The opinion also states:

"The treaty and trust moneys are the only moneys that the Indians can lay claim to as a matter of right—the only moneys on which they are entitled to rely as theirs for education, and while these moneys are not delivered to them in hand, yet the money must not only be provided, but expended for their benefit, and in part their education."

It is also stated that "it seems inconceivable that Congress shall have intended to prohibit them from receiving religious education at their own cost, if they desired it; that such an intent would be only to prohibit the free exercise of religion among the Indians, and such would be the effect of the construction for which the complainants contend."

Result of Decision.

As a result of the decision, unless the case is appealed to the United States Supreme Court, the Indian Bureau will be able to consolidate the income from both treaty and trust funds, and continue its practice of many years' standing of making contracts with sectarian schools in several Western States and Territories.

Assistant United States District Attorney Stuart McNamara represented the government and Samuel M. Brosius appeared for the petitioner.

Justice Wright, who is one of the six justices of the Supreme Court of the District, and who prepared the opinion in the case, temporarily took the place on the bench made vacant by the death of Justice McComas.

JUDGE PLACED ON TRIAL

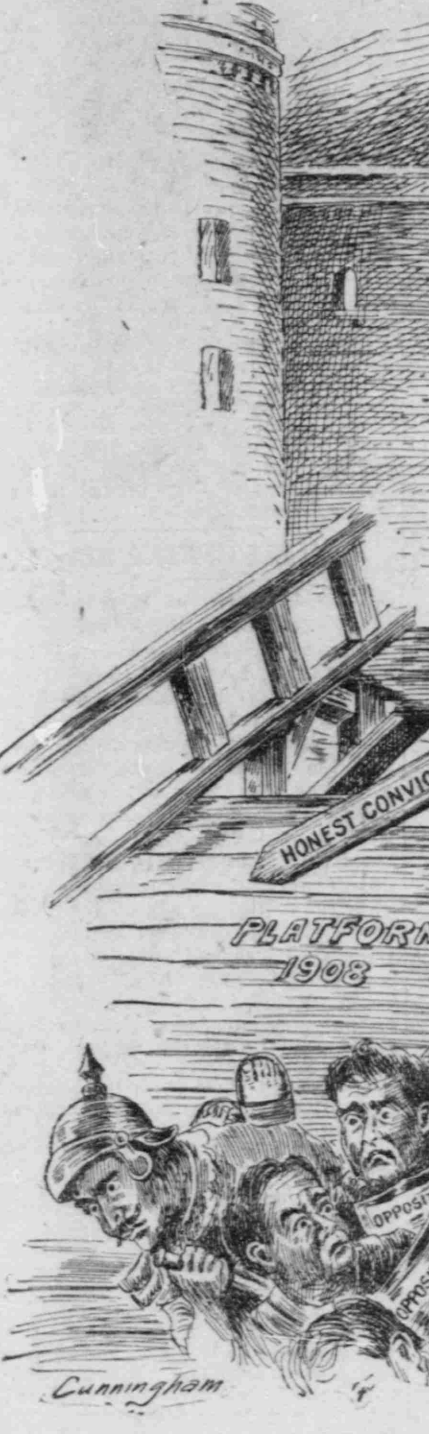
Spanish Jurist Shoots Son of Woman He Loves.

Madrid, Nov. 29.—Supreme Court Judge Rojas was arraigned to-day for attempted murder. Upon leaving a theater some time ago he followed a prominent woman, who was accompanied by her son, and declared his love for her. The son resented his intrusion and Judge Rojas shot him with a revolver, seriously wounding him.

Doctors say the judge is insane, but he insists that he is sane, and he is conducting his own case. He pleads in extenuation of his offense "force of passion, fanned by a lovely woman's coquetry."

No. 1 Cypress Shingles, \$5.50 Per 1,000. Frank Libbey & Co., 6th st. and N. Y. ave.

A MODERN HORATIUS.



ODD WILL REVEALED

Son of Pittsburg Millionaire Now a Bankrupt.

TREATED LIKE HARRY K. THAW

Charles Donnelly to Be Cut Off With \$50 a Month Unless He Leads Sober and Industrious Life and Marries a Respectable Woman—Is Sued for Bills While on Probation.

Pittsburg, Nov. 29.—An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed in court here on Wednesday evening against Charles Donnelly. Incidentally came the information that before he died Donnelly's father wrote a codicil to his will similar to that which William Thaw added to his reference to Harry K. Thaw, whose friend and companion young Donnelly had always been.

The bankruptcy petition was filed at the instance of Elsie Vannera, a New York modiste, who has a claim of \$400; J. F. Tyrrell, of Pittsburg, a clerk in an attorney's office, who has a claim of \$75; and J. Henry K. Spelt, an Allegheny butcher, who has a claim for \$144.14 for meat. The claim of the attorney's clerk was evidently bought from some other person so that the required three could be found to join in the proceedings.

Leaves Ten Millions.

When Charles Donnelly died last December he left an estate of \$10,000,000, supposed to have been divided among the wife and children, but the bankruptcy petition brought out that on June 25, 1899, Charles Donnelly attached a codicil to his will, that provided that since Charles Donnelly, Jr., "has by his wild and untrained life given me great anxiety, and I do not think he could now be trusted with the care of property, I therefore devise all his share of my estate to the Fidelity Title and Trust Company of Pittsburg, to be invested."

"If, after five years, Charles Donnelly has settled down to an honest, sober, and industrious life, and shall not have married a woman who has not always been respectable, then the president of said trust company shall so certify in writing, and the family council shall decide. Then the said portion of my estate shall go to Charles Donnelly, Jr., absolutely."

Will Get Only an Allowance.

"If at the end of five years it shall appear that Charles Donnelly has not lived an honest, sober, and industrious life and shall have married a woman who has not always been respectable, then the portion of the estate shall be divided equally among the other heirs; provided, however, that the said Charles Donnelly, Jr., shall be provided with a monthly income of \$50 for life."

Before his death the elder Donnelly, who made his millions in Pittsburg real estate, divided his time between the Waldorf-Astoria, in New York, and his home in this city. Young Donnelly lived much in New York and was one of a gay set. Five years ago Donnelly married Mrs. Charles Clark, within twenty-four hours after she had gotten a divorce from her husband, Charles (Chick) Clark, the son of a former Pittsburg steel manufacturer.

Donnelly's parents objected to the match particularly because the Donnellys are Catholics, while Mrs. Clark was, and still is, a Protestant.

Baltimore and Ohio to Chicago.

The excellent daily trains leave New Union Station, Chicago Limited, 1:22 p. m., with observation parlor car, drawing-room sleeping car, and dining car, via Pittsburg; Chicago Express, 2:30 p. m., with drawing-room sleeping car, to Wheeling, Columbus, and Chicago. Dining cars en route.

PROHIBITION IN THE DISTRICT.

Announcement Extraordinary!

The Washington Herald has made a poll of Congress on the question of prohibiting the sale of liquor at the National Capital. Quite a number of Representatives and several Senators are outspoken in favor of a "dry" Washington, and give their reasons therefor. Many others declare their belief in high license. The most pronounced sentiment for prohibition comes from the South, the West, and the Northwest.

Everybody, regardless of individual views, will be interested in this poll, which was made most carefully, and, as summarized and analyzed, will reveal clearly the sentiment of Congress.

The results do not support the belief of prohibitionists that the Sixtieth Congress will vote Washington "dry," but they do indicate that, if a prohibition bill should be reported by either District Committee, it would have a large vote, and might possibly carry. One member of the House District Committee is unqualified for prohibition.

The Sunday issue of The Washington Herald will give an elaborate presentation of this prohibition poll. If you are not a regular subscriber, order from your nearest newsdealer.

FIVE WOMEN IN DEATH PACT

Victims of Strange Suicidal Epidemic in Bristol, Tenn.

All but One Recover After Drinking Potions of Chloride of Mercury.

Special to The Washington Herald.

Bristol, Tenn., Nov. 29.—In sympathy with the suicidal mania that has pervaded this city during the past week, during which twelve women have attempted to take their lives, five others to-night drank poison by mutual agreement. One of the latter—Grace Howard—is expected to die, and her companions were saved from the same fate only by the heroic efforts of the physicians.

Last night's victims of the strange epidemic of self-destruction had planned death with a calmness and precision that gave thorough evidence of their determination to carry out the desperate resolve that they had made.

Their plans were well laid, and the death compact would have been carried to a successful culmination had not a mutual friend of all discovered the five women unconscious in the one room. Her alarm brought speedy assistance, and all were taken at once to a local hospital.

On regaining consciousness, one of the women confessed to the suicidal compact, and said that they had drunk chloride of mercury.

The cause of the epidemic of suicide in Bristol is a complete mystery to the authorities here, and the fact that only women have attempted to take their lives during the period only complicates the mystery.

The Wilson Sale.

Catalogues of the furniture and effects of the late A. A. Wilson are now being compiled by Sloan & Co., auctioneers, of 1407 G st. The sale, embracing many valuable additions, opens next Wednesday, and the entire collection will be on view Monday and Tuesday at the Sloan Galleries, 1407 G st.

ARMY-NAVY FOOTBALL.

Special Trains and Reduced Rates to Philadelphia via Pennsylvania R. R.

Special train will leave Union Station 9:40 a. m. Saturday, November 30; arrive at the gates of Franklin Field 12:45 p. m. Returning, leave Franklin Field after close of game. Pullman parlor cars, standees and coaches, and dining car serving lunch, going and dinner returning at \$1 each. Round-trip Pullman tickets sold, \$4.00. Tickets good going November 29 and returning until Sunday night. All regular trains except "Congressional Limited."

Flooring (very good), \$2.00 Per 100 Ft. Frank Libbey & Co., 6th st. and N. Y. ave.

Baltimore and Return, \$1.25. Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

Every Saturday and Sunday. All trains, both ways, both days, except Royal Limited. City offices, 1417 G st. and 613 Pa. ave.

Dressed Siding (clear), \$2.00 Per 100 Ft. Frank Libbey & Co., 6th st. and N. Y. ave.

FORAKER, 1908

Ohioan Enters the Race for President.

DEFI TO MR. TAFT

Challenges Him to Contest Strength in Ohio.

CALLS FOR DIRECT VOTE

In Letter to Vice President of the Republican League, Senator Declares His Position on National and State Issues in Plain Terms—Defends His Policies on Rate Legislation and Brownsville Affair.

SENATOR FORAKER'S POSITION.

"I do not want to even appear to be a candidate for two offices at the same time, and therefore forego the double honor proposed, and with heartfelt appreciation accept the support for the Presidential candidacy which the committees have so generously tendered."

"I not only stand for the broad principles involved, but also stand ready to submit to my constituents for their judgment not only by action in the three instances when I was unable to agree with the President, but my entire record."

"To say 'I told you so' is always ungracious, but it is, I trust, permissible to point out that from the day the rate bill passed the trend has been in the direction predicted; and while other things have contributed, that measure has a full share of responsibility for the unhappy financial and industrial conditions with which we have been overtaken."

Joseph Benson Foraker, of Ohio, yesterday declared his candidacy for President of the United States, and formally entered the Republican race of 1908.

A mighty Republican warfare for delegates begins henceforth in Ohio. The Buckeye State will probably focus attention in the early winter period of the convention campaign.

The new move, made with all the boldness that has characterized Senator Foraker's career, will be interpreted as primarily against the Secretary of War. For if Mr. Taft cannot hold the solid delegation from his own State, his waning boom will flatten out.

There can be no mistaking the issue as Senator Foraker puts it, for he foregoes a request that Ohio support him for reelection to the Senate, and will ask the voters at a State-wide primary to elect delegates friendly to his nomination.

Tactically, the politicians say, the Senator, by his declaration, made in a letter to the Ohio Republican League, has strengthened his position immensely. In politics it is difficult to oppose a candidate unless it is with another candidate.

The Senator pits his strength against that of Secretary Taft with their own home people. The regular organization will meet the Taft organization and fight it out to the last ditch.

Differences with President.

S Senator Foraker, by his declaration, virtually renews the warfare between himself and President Roosevelt, whom he has not forgiven for trying to eliminate him from public life, supposedly to elect Secretary Taft or Representative Burton to his seat in the Senate. His letter, in a scarce way, rehearses his differences with the President. He reiterates his contentions about Joint Statehood for Arizona and New Mexico, about the Brownsville matter, and about the railroad rate law.

The recent money stringency and the decline in railroad values are attributed by the Senator in the first instance to the rate law. His entire argument is calculated to arouse the President anew, and undoubtedly will add to the gayety of the Congressional session now at hand.

Letter States Position.

Senator Foraker's letter, addressed to Vice President Mattern, of the Ohio Republican League, follows:

"United States Senate, Nov. 29, 1907.
Hon. Conrad J. Mattern.
"Vice President Ohio Republican League, Dayton, Ohio.

"Dear Sir: I write to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23d instant with copy inclosed, as stated, of resolutions adopted by the advisory and executive committees of the Ohio Republican League of Clubs at a joint meeting held at the New House in Columbus, November 20, denouncing the proposition that I should be 'eliminated' from public life, and relegated to private citizenship because in the discharge of my duties as a Senator I have been unable in three instances to agree with President Roosevelt, and pledging me their support as a candidate for re-election to be my own successor, and also declaring that I am their choice as a candidate for the Presidency."

"I am informed that there were ninety-eight members of the committee, out of a total membership of 165 present in person or by proxy, and that the resolutions were adopted by a unanimous vote, and with much enthusiasm."

"The names and addresses of those present, as published in the newspapers, show that all sections and counties of the State are represented."

Continued on Page 3, Column 5.